# AMPEACHMENT.

Able Arguments by Managers Jenks and Hoar.

STRONG PRECEDENTS AND ANALOGIES.

A Weighty and Pertinent Opinion of John Quincy Adams.

#### THE MODEL OF THE CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1876. The Senate resumed the consideration of the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary

The respondent, with Messrs. Black and Blair, of his sounsel, and the managers on the part of the House of Representatives being present, proclamation was made by the Sergeat-at-Arms, after which the journal of yes-

But few Senators being present Mr. Thurman moved a call of the Senate, when forty-two Senators responded to their names and the Chair annouced that a quorum

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED. Mr. Conkling, of New York, submitted the following

questions to the Board of Managers:—

Piral—If two persons guilty of crime in office cease
to be officers at the same time, one by removal and the other by resignation, is one rather than the other sub-ject to impeachment? If a distinction between the two cases exists please state it.

Second—Is a private citizen liable to impeachment under the constitution of the United States? If his having previously held an office distinguishes him in this respect from other citizens please trace the dis-tinction to the clause of the constitution or to the prin-

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, submitted the following

the United States is tried on impeachment the Chief Justice shall preside. Suppose a late President were mitted while President and presented at the bar of the Senate for trial who would preside, the Chief Justice or the President of the Senate? Manager Knorr informed the Senate that he was in

no better condition of health this morning than he was at the time of adjournment yesterday, and that an arrangement had been made between his colleagues and the counsel for the defendant that his colleagues who desired to address the Senate stould proceed now, and that he would make his remarks on Monday. He ARGUMENT OF MANAGER JENES.

No objection was made and Manager Jenks pro-

ceded to address the Senate.

The points, he said, that were made on the part of the defence were, first, could the Senate, netwithstanding the resignation of the defendant, take juris-siction?—and second, whether the facts surrounding the resignation are pertinent to be considered reference to the effect of the resignation. As a general answer to these points he would judged on its own standing, because two cases were seidom, if ever, strictly analogous. The main and masitting as a court of impeachment, had jurisdiction over the defendant, and whether by his resignation, after the crime was committed, he was placed beyond the jurisdictional power. Jurisdiction was limited in

one or more of three ways. It was limited iteritorially, limited as to subject matter and limited as to person. Territorially, the Schate had jurisdiction co-extensive with the earth. Whether the offence was committed in Washington, London, Rome or Fekin, did not affect the right to judge the offence. As to the subject matter the Senate could take cognizance of all impeachable offences. The plea in this case did not deny the offence charged to be impeachable, and therefore it was unnecessary to discuss what constituted an impeachable offence.

He proceeded to quote authorities in support of his position that the Senate had jurisdiction in this case, and agreed that if an official could escape the penalty of impeachment by resignation before trial be could also do so by resignation after all the formalities of a trial had been observed, but before jurgment had been rendered, which would be in opposition to every recognized principle of law. He asked whether the rule was that the criminal must be an officer at the time he committed the crime or at the time he is convicted, and said that unless that question was to be answered in opposition to all the course of the procedure of criminal law it was the status of the criminal at the time of the commission of the crime that established alike his guilt and the jurisdiction to which he should be held amenable. In reply to the suggestion by the decince as to trying General Jackson (if he were now alive or the removal of the United States deposing, he asserted that, if General Jackson were now alive and had committed a crime while in office, and it the lituse of Representatives, endowed as it is with the right to judge who

General Jackson (I he were now alive) for the removal of the United States deposite, he asserted that, if General Jackson were now alive and had commuted a crime while in office, and if the House of Representatives, endowed as it is with the right to judge who shall be impeached or not, said that he should be impeached, the Senate would have power to try him.

ANALOGOUS REASONING.

Mr. Jenks proceeded to argue from the afalogy of courts marinat that the Senate would nave power to try him.

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ANALOGOUS REASONING.

Mr. Jenks proceeded to argue from the afalogy of courts marinat had jurisdiction over a discharged soldier for offences committed while he was in service.

Mr. Louax, of Himols, saal, under rule 61 of the Articles of War, any officer who was guilty of conduct inbecoming an officer and a gentleman should be dismissed from the service, and he asked the managers in a case where an officer of the army after becoming a private citizen should be tried under this article, what would be the judgment of the Court.

Mr. Jenks said the judgment of the Court.

Mr. Jenks said the judgment would be nothing; but the court martial would have jurisdiction. Neverthe less, want of capacity to enforce a judgment how rendered in ordinary courts were, perhaps, declated by kallure in execution. Besides, in the case suggested by the Senator, the whole remedy was removal from service, while in this case there was the further penalty of disqualification. It was also to be borne in mind that a detendant could not take advantage of his incompetency if he had brought at about by his own act. For example, a man sentenced to capital punishment could not take advantage of his incompetency if he had brought as both by his own act. For example, a man sentenced to capital punishment could not escape the penalty by drinking himself into a state of maudlin insanty person the foliation of the would be accused. H

tion. The attempt now was to abridge by much more than one-half the compass of the most august judicial proceeding and the power of the most august judicial tribunal known to our government. The tramers of the constitution intended impeachment to be a protection in the people against usurpation of Executive power and against official corruption. They expressly named treason and bribery as the two crimes specially aimed at. Which of the two would have been accounted the worst offence in the minds of those great statesment they had left nothing on record to show, and he would not undertake to decide; but he behaved it might have been said of them, as it was once of the younger Pitt, that though he might in a moment of temptation have betrayed his country, he would never have stooped to piller from her.

the reach of pardon as the judgment which the Senate might think it its duty in some cases to pronounce. Could this protective judgment ever be any the less necessary because the crime had not been discovered until the official term had expired, although perhaps, the officer had been reappointed, or just before the proceedings beginning or before the judgment was announced the officer had down his office? In regard to the argument that impeachment was unnecessary, because the accused could be punished in a lower court under the statute, it seemed to him

cours martin that the Senuce had jurastiction, sace a cours morting harpendiction over a discharged only and prediction over a discharged had predicted over a discharged had a friend of the Africkes of War any efflow who saw guithy of country and any affect of the Africkes of War and effort the same from the service, and he asked the managering in case where an effort of the army after because the same of the state, it seemed to have a successively because the service, and he asked the managering what would be the judgment of the Court?

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Eric should welcome any alliance by which it could hope to cripple the New York Central.

A prominent shipbroker in William street was called upon, but he said, that as yet he saw no signs of returning activity in business growing out of the new railroad rates, yet he thought the tendency was to such improvement.

turning activity in business growing out of the new railroad rates, yet be thought the tendency was to such improvement.

SENTIMENT OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE

Mr. S. H. Grant, the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, said the merchants generally, who are connected with their organization, seemed to think the lower rates would stimulate business, and should especially create a larger export demand for grain, but the war seemed to bear especially upon the canal men, who have had to contond against all sorts of ill lick for two years. The writer was then referred to Mr. Walker, the statistician of the Produce Exchange, for facts and figures bearing on the great question, which had not before been given to the general public in relation to the movement of grain, &c.

Mr. Walker was found at No. 35 Whitehall street, and cheerfully communicated the following information:—

"The Pracific coast, including California and Oregon, will not have much wheat for export before the middle of July, and although this may not seem to bear immediately upon the present freight question, still it has a reference to the great export problem with which we are all concerned. I may also mention, ex pessant, that the Russian wheat erop in 1875 was a bad one, and her surplus in 1875 is so small that this will be among her years of minimum export. The extent of the surplus of our own country is not yet determinable. The winter wheat regions may require considerable spring wheat to bridge over their deficiency, and now here comes in the freight question as to the future of values, and it is to be considered in A. GERAT ANTONAL, ECONOMIC SENSE.

If freight rates continue low to the seaboard and there should be poor crops abroad an export demand would spring up, which would probably effect a change in the whole outlook of business. The question of war has and will have some influence, more or less, on all the grain marks of the world. Turkey has, per official statement, men and ships enough in number and efficiency to shut in the Black Seat the R

tinental countries are especially dependent for their breadstuffs.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and scaboard ports, and in transit on the lakes, by rail and New York canals, was, on the 29th of April, 1876, and other named dates:—

	ARTING A.	aspres	-m .41	1114 20.
Wheat, bushels	10,848,105	12,854	130 11.	544,711
Corn, bushels	9,258,209	4,644,		139,972
Oats, bushels	2,231,100	2,717,		800,112
Bariey, bushels .	176,606	686,		577,694
Rye, bushels	91,573	200,		267,744
Total bushels The export clee New York, Montr Baitimore and No weeks were:—	eat, Bos	or Europe to	om the p	orts of
Week Ending	Flour,	Wheat,	Corn, Bush,	Rye,
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April 19	23,554	704,502	642,486	23,39
	20,102	902,473	952,963	14,82
	11,860	716,750	583,461	3,99
Total four weeks	71,637	3,252,425	3,165,173	49,44
Cor. 4 weeks '75	45,080	2,812,042	2,588,283	
April 5	12,784	517, 700 556, 530 345, 063 513, 757	1,124,431 1,052,599 1,085,524 1,424,667	16,49
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Totals, week. 36,542 615,325 159,112 1,031 33,734 In this connection it will be of interest to note the

3	daily report of grain inspected	and	grad	ted f	or t	be w	eek
	ending May 3, 1876, by car load			200		2	
			Apr		200		y
	MARINE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	27,	25.	29,	1.	2	3.
	Winter wheat, extra white	-			3		-
	Winter wheat, No. 1 white	100	-		10	-	
	Winter wheat, No. 2 white	100	1000	100	13		1
	Winter wheat, No. 3 red	-	-	31	4	-	17
	Winter wheat, no grade	6	4	22	11		1
	Spring wheat, No. 1, N. W	100	- 1	17		1000	0233
	Spring wheat, No. 2, N. W	20	38	36	59		18
	Spring wheat, No. 3, N. W	18		5	5	1000	122
	Spring wheat, rejected	100	122		323		5
	Spring wheat, unmerchantable	3	4	PAG.	8	4	6
	Spring wheat, No. 3	3			19	6	5
3	Spring wheat, No. 3, steamer		323	1950	gain)		SHI
	Spring wheat, No. 2	100	16	900	5		
	Spring wheat, No. 1	1000		O PERSON	3		1000
	Spring wheat, no grade	200	15	1	ĩ	1	5
		6			5		
	Corn, white, unmerchantable	46		56	16	22	73
	Corn, mixed	-Mile		- 39	743		10
	Corn, low mixed	1	-		4	1000	3
9	Corn, steamer white	1	2	15	2000	27	
	Corn, steamer mixed	46			75	74	48
8	Corn, no grade	40		58	65	41	28
ı	Oats, white, No. 2		. 4	100	8	3	1
	Oats, No. 1	1	-	1	16	2	803
	Oats, No. 2	14	16	40	37	35	35
	Oats, rejected	7	-1	- 1	- 5	1	
	Oats, unmerchantable	-		-			5
	Rye. No. 2	-	15	13	8	3	33
	Canada barley, No. 3	-	-	-		10	6
H		-	-	-	-	-	-
ı	Totals	227	238	319	379	205	205

| Flour. Wheat. Corn. | 1876... | 10,749 | 780,136 | 118,270 | 1876... | 9,403 | 502,480 | 91,907 | 1876... | 1876... | 18,602 | 619,258 | 50,581 | 1876... | 18,602 | 619,258 | 50,581 | 1876... | 11,369 | 652,678 | 137,321 | 1876... | 1876... | 11,369 | 652,678 | 137,321 | 1875... | 8,108 | 96,548 | 405,686 | 

Total week ending April 28, '76, 6,634 43,000 398,607 Total week ending April 28, '76, 6,634 43,000 398,607 Total week ending April 21, '76, 3,327 84,998 145,998 Total week ending April 37, '76, 4,67 150,236 270,457 Total week ending April 7, '76, 500 48,907 27,488 — And exports of provisions from Philadelphia for week ending April 28, 1876:—

Pork Beef, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Liverpool, ..., 240 60,500 1,314,240 322,828 West Indies ..., 24,669 56,466 Total for week ending April 28, 1876:—

Total week April 28. 229 256 285,681 1,867,455
Total week April 21. 817 317 147,146 2,072,455
Total week April 14. 651 41 877,881 463,719
Total week April 7. 656 165 127,355 1,470,809
—And from November 1, 1875, to April 28, 1876;—Pork, barrels, 10,992; beet, barrels and tierces, 8,624; lard, pounds, 4,714,169; bacon, pounds, 41,242,854; tallow, pounds, 3,916,875.

By a comparison of these important figures some

By a comparison of these important figures some idea may be had of the vast commerce to be affected by the settlement of the irreight questions on a basis equitable to New York.

The New York Central officials yesterday expressed confidence in their ability to successfully maintain their independent stand; 500 car loads of East bound freight was received and about 350 cars of West bound freight forwarded. Of course, if the Grand Trunk, Pennsylvania or Baltmore and Ohio lines cut down passengers lares, Central will follow suit.

## THE OLD SAD STORY.

The young woman Kate Lee, who attempted to com mit suicide on Friday night by swallowing an ounce of chloroform while scated on the stoop of the residence of James H. Lee, No. 721 De Kaib avenue, Brooklyn, terday to admit of her discharge from the hospital, Her maiden name is Kate Harvey, and she claims that Her maiden name is Kate Harvey, and she claims that she was married to James H. Lee by a minister of the Gospel at Paterson, N. J., and that Lee represented to her that he was a single man. A few days ago she discovered that she had been deceived and betrayed, and that her supposed husband had a wife and three children. Mrs. Imhofe, the mother of Kate, says that she came to Brooklyn from Chicago about three years ago with her two daughters, Louise and Kate. The girls have earned their tivelihood by living out as servants. About a month ago Kato called on her in company with James H. Lee, whom she introduced as her husband. He told Mrs. Imhoffe, according to that lady's statement, that he was engaged in business, and asked her whether her daughter could remain for a little time, until he could fix a house for her. She consented, and Lee visited his alleged bride every day. He also showed her the marriage certificate, which she put in a box, from which it was subsequently stolen. About eleven days ago her stepfather, Mr. Imhoffe, being suspicious of the relationship existing between Kate and Lee, ordered her to leave the house, which she did. Lee then forsook her. James Lee had not been found up to the present writing by the police, who are difficently searching for him. Mr. Rutus Lee, father of the alleged bigannist, says that the girl is an adventuress, and that her story is entirely false, as his sou was never married to her. Some six months ago she presented herself at the house, asking for alms, and said at that time that she was going to commit suicide. The family, he says, had helped her in many ways.

The steamer Plymouth Rock is in the great Balance Dry Dock, at the foot of Pike street, East River, being recoppered, prior to beginning her trips to Rockaway.

BOAT RACE ON THE HARLEM.

bers of the New York Rowing Club took piace yester-day alternoon on the Harlem River. The entries were: —J. H. Hartshorn, William Greene and R. Weeks, Hartshorn had the New York shore, Weeks the Westchester and Greene inside. The course was from the powder ship off Mott Haven, through Macomb's Dam, to Morris' dock, straight away, one and a half miles.

THE START.

The start was effected, which, when it did occur, gave Greene a slight lead, which he increased by good rowing. At the Athlette Grounds Greene was still ahead of Weeks, who was being overtaken by Hartshorn. During the last half mile Hartshorn by desperate spurting, passed his leader, coming in a winner by nearly three lengths. Time—10m, 10s. Greene second.

Edward Mullen, champion short distance walker, advises that he is ready to meet William McCann, of Afbany, in a 20 miles to 100 miles contest for \$500 a side, as the latter proposes. Mullen is also willing to walk either Brown, Smith, Oddy, McCann, or any other pedestrian in this country, from one to ten miles for \$1,000 a side, in six weeks after signing articles.

## ATHLETIC ENTERTAINMENT.

George Rooke, having been tendered a benefit by his friends, it will come off to-morrow evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooma. Boxing and wrestling by both professionals and amateurs fill up the programme.

NASHVILLE RACES.

LAST DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING-THE NIP-PER, WEATHERBY AND LARRY HART THE

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 6, 1876. The last day of the spring meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association was blessed with fine weather and an attendance much larger than any day during the week. The track was in superb condition, and the ladies' stand showed a large increase in numbers.
Through the kindness of General Pennspacker, the celebrated band of the Sixteenth United States infantry favored the spectators with many of their finest selec-

MAXWALL HOUSE STAKE.

The first race on the programme was the Maxwell House Stake, for three-year-olds, coits and fillies. The stake closed with thirteen nominations, but only four faced the starter, these being The Nipper, Grit, Steptoo and Tecaico. The horses were started on the half-inite ground at the start. Steptoe went off with the lead, with Grit second, while Hughes on The Nipper seemed to be taking things easy, for as they went by the stand he was third. Around the first turn there was no change in positions. Steptoe still in the lead, change in positions, Steptoe still in the lead, and looking as though he was run-ning easily. Half way down the backstretch The Nipper moved up and took second place, and at the finish of the first mile the Nipper, Grit and Steptoe were all in a bunch. After passing the half-mile post The Nipper went to the front, Grit moving up and post the Nipper went to the front, Grit moving up and taking second place, with Steptoe and Tecalco failing in the rear. Up the homestretch The Nipper appeared to be running without distress, Hughes having him well in hand. At the eighth pole the whip and spur were both freely used on Grit, but of no avail, for The Nipper was never headed on the run home and came home an easy winner. Grit was second, Stepp toe third, Tecalco fourth. Time, 2:43. The first half mile was made in 55% seconds track to-day. Just before the start Grit was the favorite against the field. The riding of Hughes was very fine. His saddle broke in running the first half-mile, and it was difficult for him to keep his seat. Had he been on The Nipper the first day of the meeting Grit might not have been in the O'Conner Stakes. ONE AND A QUARTER MILES.

one and a quarter miles. The starters were Egypt, Weatherby and Newburn. When the horses were stripped for the race no one could detect any fault in their appearance. After one false start they were sent off with Weatherby in the lead, Newburn and Egypt ru ming dead locked to the stand and around the first turn, with Egypt on the inside. When they had fairly straightened into the backstretch Weatherby opened a gap of three lengths, and con-tinued to lead all the way home. Egypt left Newburn at the half-mile post, and seemed as though he would make the pace warm, and did reduce the gap to one length, but he never could overtake the favorite. The length, but he never could overtake the inverte. The first mile was run in 1:5545 the mile and a quarter in 2:1314. This race was much talked of, as the backer of Egypt thought he could easily beat Weatherby. Indeed, the event was a poor one from start to finish, and seemed miserable enough to the large crowd who expected to see a holly contested run. It looked very much like a "throw."

seemed miserable enough to the large crowd who expected to see a hotty contested run. It looked very much like a "throw."

MILE HEATS.

The third race was for beaten horses, which brought five to the string. These were Damon, Larry Hart, Fannie Malone, Highland Vintage and Brown's Asteroid.

First Heat.—Fannie Malone drew the track, Larry Hart second place, Highland Vintage third and the Brown Astero don the outside. At the first attempt Colonel Johnson sent them away with the Brown Asteroid leading, Malone second, Larry Hart third. Damon fell at the start, the Jockey losing his seat, but was put up again, yet too late. He was too lar behind to save his distance. Damon was the laworite in the betting, as he had been handicapped at 93 ibs. Larry Hart was second choice, Brown Asteroid was never headed, and won the heat hands down. Fannie Malone was second, Larry Hart third, the Vintage fourth and Damon distanced. Time, 1:45½.

Second Heat.—As in the first heat, the Brown Asteroid went off with the lead, Larry Hart close up, Malone and the Vintage running well together, a length behind. At the first quarter Larry and the Brown's asteroid were locked. Going down the backstretch the race was very line, all being in a bunch. At the holf-mile ground Hart took the lead, and from there to the run home all was easy, as he won the heat by four lengths. Time, 1:44½. The betting before this heat was about even between Larry Hart and the Brown Asteroid.

Third Heat.—Under the rule all went to the stable but Larry Hart and the Brown Asteroid. Hoth each were said by side and running fast, They continued toyether usual the string was a second month to the deciding struggle. At the tap of the drum Hart jumped off with the lead, but before going the first quarter they were side by side and running fast, They continued toyether usual the heat and race by a dozen lengths. Time, 1:46.

The match race between Oxmare and Grey Steel was not run, the owners making a draw.

NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 6, 1876—FIFTH AND LAST DAY OF THE SPHING M

JOCKEY CLUB BETTING BOOKS.

The latest odds offered and taken at the American Jockey Club rooms on the principal events to be run during the spring meeting at Jerome Park are as fol-

| Surface | State | St | Brenna Cott | WESTCHESTER CUP-TWO MILES AND A QUARTER-RUN

Olitipa, 4 years, 113 ibs 3 to 1
Stampede, 5 years, 124 ibs 5 to 1
Aristides, 4 years, 118 ibs 5 to 1
Aristides, 4 years, 118 ibs 6 to 1
Tom Ochiltree, 4 years, 118 ibs 6 to 1
Viator, 4 years, 118 ibs 6 to 1
King Aifonso, 4 years, 118 ibs 7 to 1
D'Artaghah, 4 years, 118 ibs 7 to 1
Sangara, 4 years, 118 ibs 8 to 1
Madge, 5 years, 119 ibs 8 to 1
Mettie Norton, 5 years, 119 ibs 10 to 1
Lord Zettand, 4 years, 116 ibs 10 to 1
Grinstead, 5 years, 124 ibs 10 to 1

## HANDBALL AND RACKETS.

The Madison street court was crowded yesterday to 

brought out Mesars. T. Fahey and M. Macdonald, an influential citizen of Passaic, N. J., who contended against J. Jones and P. Buckiey at American reckets, with the following result:—
Fahey and Macdonald. 2 15 15—38
Jones and Buckley. 15 8 14—37
The execting conclusion of the day's proceedings was a very interesting mutch between three well known journalists of this city and an eminent soientific friend of theirs. The bone of contention was a wicker basket, containing silver-topped black bottles, filled with a fizzing fluid, the losers of the majority of five games acquiring the right to pay for the inforesaid parcel. Messrs. O'Connor and Fynn were allies against Mr. Hayes and Protescor Leahey, and all of them played with the skill of practised amateurs. The former geneticmen were the winners, the delicate white hands of Mr. Hayes unfortunately swelling during the contest, and probably interfering with his final success. The score remained as follows:—

O'Connor and Fynn. 13 21 21 21—76
Hayes and Leahey. 21 12 19 20—75

THE NATIONAL GAME.

MATCH BETWEEN THE NAMELESS AND

ALASKA CLUBS-SCORE 5 TO 4. The Nameless and Alaska clubs played on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday afternoon. The day was all that could be desired for the sport, but the grounds were in a most wretched condition. The lead obtained by the Nameiess Club by an error of Rico's in the first inning was held by the Brooklyn noys until the fourth inning when some good batting by their op-

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9 

The Mutuals play the Hartfords on the Union Grounds on Tuesday next, and on Thursday they play the Athletics. Wednesday they go to Elizabeth and play Athletics. Wednesday they go to Elizabeth and play the Resolute Club, upon the occasion of the opening of the new grounds at that place.

The Aringtons play the Athletics, of New York, on the Union Grounds, Wednesday.

Tuesday the Chelseas and Concords play on the Captoline Grounds.

The Hartfords defeated the Athletics at Philadolphia yesterday 6 to 3; the Bostons won a game from the Mutuals at Bostofi 12 to 3, and the Louisville nine beat the Cincinnatis at Cincinnati 13 to 8. Rain prevented the playing of a game at St. Louis by the St. Louis and Chicago Ciubs.

CONTINUATION OF THE CONTEST FOR THE LUTHER BADGE-SANFORD WINS THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES BADGE.

The fine weather yesterday had the effect of cailing a large number of marksmen to Creedmoor, and besides those directly interested nearly all of the members of the Board of Directors were present. Among the prominent visitors were Sir Rose Price, Assistant Adjutant General Alfred Taylor, General Woodward, General Shalor, General Meserole, Judge Stanton and others. The Luther Badge match, at 806, 900 and 1,000 yards, began at eleven A. M. At this time there was scarcely a breath of air stirring certainly enough to affect the shooting, and the result was a good record of scores, the best of which are appended:—

W. B. Farwell....

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES LADGE.

The next match took place at half-past three P. M., and was for the new badge presented by Wikee Spirit of the Times; distance, 300 yards. The number of entries was forly-two, among whom were some of the

									Tota	i
E. H. Sanford	4	4	5	5	3	3	3	4 4	4	ä
W. B. Farwell	4	3	4	5	3	4	4	4 4	3-	å
Henry Fulton	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	4 4	4-	å
H. S. Jewell	4	4	3	ā	4	3	2	3 4	100	ĕ
I. W. Gourley	4	4	5	3	3		4	4 3		ŝ
1. W. Smith	3	3	4	4	4	4	2	4 4	3-	å
B. E. Valentine	2	2	2	4	3	5	4	4 5	3-	å
The new targets invented by	v	M	CH	ST	30	E.	H	. 8	Bufol	i
and H. S. Jewell were tried in t										
were found to work very well.				m						

## POUGHKEEPSIE RIFLE RANGE.

At a meeting of the Hudson River Rifle Association it was decided to take the old range at Poughkeepsie for another year, with the privilege of five renewals. Various improvements were decided upon, and Colonel Bodine was instructed to supervise them. The range will be placed in first class condition; new ranges of 200, 500 and 1,000 yards will be laid out, the markers' pits and signals are to be of the latest style, and the targets will be of the Creedmoor pattern.

## MINIATURE YACHTING.

It was to be regretted that yesterday was not se lected for the regatta of one of the numerous clubs who make their headquarters at the Prospect Park lake, for a more desirable one for the sailing of the ber of the owners of the tiny craft took advantage the mild weather and brisk south wind and were at the lake with their boats, passing away the afternoon is scrub races, which seemed to amuse and interest them to their hearts' content. The most conspicuous among

A lotter of inquiry has been received by the New York Yacht Club Regatta Committee relative to the challenge recently issued by Major Gifford, commanding the Canadian yacht The Countess of Dufferin, asking the terms under which the proposed international match is to be sailed. A special meeting of the New York Yacht Club will be held on Thursday evening next, when all questions pertinent to the subject will be finally determined.

## YACHTING NOTE.

The sloop yacht Lucille is on the Marine Railwant Keyport, N. J., overhauling, and will soon be rea